RIO

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Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1888

NUMBER 19

Official Directorn

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 13 oR Nade Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

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RAILWAYS.

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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian offair alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the mucket, tables of sead-quotations and askes, a table of treights and charters, a sum-mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Comal, and all other information necessary to indement on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the chlendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, New York Messis, Street & Co. 30 Cumbill, LONDON E. C Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIODE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1888.

THE anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen English colonies in North America, which will be celebrated to-day by over sixty millions of people, is an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the people of Brazil at this moment. Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of this country when an accurate and intelligent knowledge of the causes, incidents and results of this great event are so important and necessary. There have always been a few men in this empire who have called themselves "republicans," and a few slight disturbances are on record as the result of their plottings, This year, however, through discontent with old party affiliations, through opposition to the impending succession of Princess Isabel to the throne, and through discontent and anger over the unconditional abolition of slavery, the ranks of the republican party have been so swelled as to make it an object of serious solicitude for the future, As Americans and republicans, we can certainly entertain no feelings of hostility to any movement representing the genuine aspirations of a people for self-government and liberal institutions, but when this movement is heralded by dreamers, led by an enraged oligarchy, and backed by a mass of ignorant, superstitious people who have not one single qualification for self-government, we believe it needful to sound a note of warning. The American revolution was not such a movement as this, nor were the English colonies of North America in so unprepared a condition for independent selfgovernment. Every colony had its own legislature, and the colonists were thoroughly acquainted with the principles and practices of responsible representative government, In many of these colonies also they were accustomed to meet in "town-meetings" to discuss and determine local affairs and even to decide what action should be taken in the general affairs of the colony. The moral standard of these people was exceptionally high, illiteracy among them was rare, and they possessed in the highest degree the courage of their convictions. Their revolt was not so much against the English monarchy, as against usurpations upon the liberties which they had enjoyed, and impositions which they believed to be unjust and humiliating. The Declaration of Independence was merely the succinct statement of principles which had for years and generations dwelt in the daily thoughts of these colonists, and the government which they founded was the logical outgrowth of such high thinking and of the discipline interest guarantee on the hypothecary

of generations in self-government. The republican form of government in the United States was not the result of a passionate outburst, like that which overthrew the Bastille and raged in the Reign of Terror; it was the fruit of a tree whose planting took place in pre-historic times among the Germanic tribes of Central Europe, it was the logical outcome of the fierce struggles in England for civil liberty, and it was, above all, a natural result of sound moral principles, industrious habits, a high average of education among the people, a strong sense of honor and responsibility among leaders, and a quick sensitiveness to perceive and resent every trespass upon established rights and principles. The French revolution, which came fifteen years later, and to which Brazilian republicans are accustomed to look for their inspiration, sprung from no such principles as these, nor had it the support of the experience, judgment, intelligence and definite purpose which characterized the American patriots. The 4th and 14th of July are near enough together on the calendar, but they are very wide apart in the lessons which they ofter to the Brazilian republican

In the Brazilian planter can not succeed in making a decent living with all the favors, privileges and assistance granted him by the government, it is to be feared that the only remaining recourse for the state will be to assume all his debts, dignify him with a title, and then pension him generously for himself, his family and all his dependent relatives. Short of that, there is very little that can now be done. The customs tariffs of the country are so arranged that he pays the minimum in proportion to his wealth and ability. In the way of direct taxes he pays almost nothing. His land, stock and income are exempt from taxation, unless it happens that the church gets a municipal tax levied for some purpose, and even that is transferred just as far possible to the consumer who may buy his products. If he requires agricultural machinery, special laws reduce the customs tax to a minimum, and other laws impose special penal ties for the destruction or injury of his stock, implements, machinery and crops. Should he have had occasion to mortgage his property, the old law, only recently substituted, made it impossible for the creditor to foreclose without taking over the property at a stipulated valuation and paying him the difference in cash. If he wants laborers the government pays their fares 'out from Europe, up to fixed rate, provides them food and shelter for a certain time, and then transports them gratuitously to their destination. And now, special orders are given for the free transportation of plantation laborers, whether immigrants or not, from the sea-board to the interior, provided of course they are destined for the service of the aforesaid planter. And to secure him in all the benefits possible from the employment of free labor, a labor contract law was enacted and is still in existence which reduces his laborers to a condition but little better than slavery. For slight breaches of discipline or of the contract he may fine them or have them imprisoned at pleasure. And then, for his financial needs and to make him absolutely independent of the uncertain returns from his plantation, the government has always made it a subject of special anxiety to provide him with facilities for borrowing money on easy terms and for long periods. Exceptional favors have been given to banks which will undertake to loan him money on mortgage security, credit foncier institutions have been created every where, and now it is proposed to grant a state

notes of a new and extensive system of agricultural banks, created especially for the purpose of loaning him money on real estate and advancing money on his crops. Guarantees have already been given for railways for his personal advantage, and on central sugar factories for the development and protection of a declining branch of his industry. Perhaps there may yet be a chance to assist him temporarily by granting guarantees on central coffee-cleaning mills, on stock-raising, and on the production of farinha and feijoada, but as the last two belong more especially to the small farmers perhaps they are not to be reckoned upon. The most effective way however, as it is certainly the simplest, to meet the insatiable needs of this helpless offspring of a slave-nourished civilization, is to pension him liberally, ennoble him, send him to Paris or stand him up against the entrance to a confeitaria on the sunny side of the Ouvidor, and then turn the land over to men who are willing to work and live upon the fruits of their own intelligence and industry.

WE doubt whether there be one interested party in the Brazilian coffee trade that will regret the closing of the 1887-88 coffee crop year. Commencing, as we did, under the influence of the June, 1887, panic in New York, the market has dragged along with little profit or interest to those in the trade. The steady decline in prices was counted upon, and we should have opened the coming season with reasonable quotations had not the American markets allowed their stocks to run down to an almost dangerous figure, which, forcing them into our market, and also into the European centres, caused a movement that is transitory and will probably result in losses. The past year has now become ancient history. Commencing as it did with Ordinary 1st quoted at 13\$500 per arroba, we will close with the same quality at somewhere about one-half of this quotation, and yet there has been little profit in the business. The only task cast upon us is to examine into why consuming markets have been able to maintain their stocks at very little less than average figures, under such a year as we have seen in Brazil. Naturally, the first idea suggested is adulteration; this has no doubt been a potent factor in the coffee market, as we have had occasion to point out, not only from our own convictions, but from figures furnished by well accredited London brokers. The only inference appears to be that, although coffee may be now considered a necessity, if prices for the pure article pass a certain point, a substitute will be furnished and the pure article will require years to recover the position lost in one unfavorable season and a short crop in Brazil may mean the loss of its predominance in the coffee markets of the world. The next feature requiring examination is the modus operandi Rio. Does it not seem possible to reduce expenses on the handling of coffee in this city? We are quite aware that a great part of shipments are now sold before clearance: but this does not affect our argument that entirely too much expense is attached to the purchase and shipment of coffee in Rio. The cartage from the railway station to the packers' store, the re-packing at this, the cartage again to the shipping wharf, wharfage, custom-house interference, etc., could surely be somewhat curtailed to the benefit of all concerned We refrain, for well understood reasons, from referring to brokerages. When, therefore, it is sought to reduce expenses on the shipping of produce at every port of the world, is it not time for Rio to awake and accompany the movement? These remarks

are merely to call attention to past mistakes, and suggest their improvement. Coffee will not be accepted at the price fixed by producers, without reference to the ideas of consuming markets, and Rio must simplify methods and reduce the shipping expenses. As to the past crop, we have over-estimated receipts by about 250,000 bags: not an excessive mistake, if the weather and labor questions be taken into consideration. In common with many more closely interested in the trade than we are, we calculated that the new crop (1888-89) would be early. This expectation has proved erroneous but there seems no reason to reduce estimates. It is claimed that about one-third of the coming crop will be lost through the abolition of slavery, but this assertion does not merit entire confidence. The planters may lose a small part of their crops, but this part is likely to come to market, for the laborers are not unacquainted with the value of the bean, and purchasers of surreptitiously gathered coffee are plentiful in the interior. If it be added that Espirito Santo, Bahia and Ceará are estimated to contribute about 800,000 bags to our export, and that various provinces, heretofore dependent on Rio, are supposed to be producing sufficient coffee for their own consumption, the estimate of 8,000,000 bags for Rio and Santos does not seem out of the way. As we have published regular statistics during the year, we can do no better than refer our readers to them for further details.

OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Rio de Janeiro, June 28th, 1888.

To the Editor:

Sir. Will you kindly ventilate in your columns a grievance that most shipmasters trading to this port have to complain of -namely, the loss of time after arrival before they can commence the work of discharging cargo, thereby causing a heavy loss to the owners through time lost, wages and victualing of crew?

To give you an instance: My ship with some five more arrived one evening the early part of this month, and the first vessel did not receive pratique till noon of the following day. The consequence was that nelther of these six vessels (all sail) were able to get up to the measuring ground in time to be visited that day. The following day it was not till 1;30 p. m. (note the time) before the authorities came to measure these ships for their tonnage dues, and as twenty-four hours have to elapse after the calculation is made and deposited with the powers that rule these matters, before the ship can commence her work of discharge and further there were some of these vessels did not get measured this day, caused solely through the dilatoriness of the government officials-the writer's ship did not get started with the work of discharge till the fifth day after arrival (Sunday included).

Now where will we find in these go-ahead, pushing times another port where such delays would be tolerated? What are the merchants-aye! and the general public!thinking about that they do not appeal against such a deadlock to business? writer has spoken to numbers of them about this matter, but he was generally put oft with a shrug of the shoulders and spread of palms, or a twirl of thumbs. "Amanhā, Captain!" (with a deep sigh.)

Now, Mr. Editor, if you love us sons of Neptune, as I think you do, you will kindly insert and ventilate this grievance, and the Sea Dogs will forever pray.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THEM.

P. S.—Can you persuade your contemporaries to assist in their columns to ventilate this matter? Justice and equity

LATE

SEAMEN'S MISSION FUND.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.

In presenting their Eighth Annual Report of the Rio Seamen's Mission, the Committee are able to record with thankfulness its continuance and success.

During the year Mr. Hooper has regularly visited vessels of several nationalities, holding services, distributing books, papers, etc., and giving a word of encouragement and advice to sailors. He has also visited the hospital and the house of detention.

Through the kindness of friends interested in the Mission he was enabled to assist 325 men by supplying clothing, food, and lodging, and a fair supply of reading matter has been provided for the use of those attending the Room.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that on most occasions Mr. Hooper has been well received by the captains and officers of the vessels he has had the privilege of visiting. This in the opinion of your Committee is a sufficient proof of the value of the work that is being carried on and constitutes the strongest possible claim upon your continued generosity.

The Mission Room has been kept open, daily services being held there on Sundays and from time to time on week days.

The accounts now shew a total of 9,273-\$300 at the credit of the "Seamen's Mission Fund" of which 7.701\$660 belong to the "Mission Ship Fund," leaving 1,571\$640 towards working expenses for the current year.

Under these circumstances the Committee regret they can not recommend any transfer from the Seamen's Mission Fund to the Mission Ship Fund, which though gradually growing is still considerably below the requisite amount.

The Committee desire again to record their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London, to Edward Gotto, Esq., and to all other subscribers to the Mission, also to those who have so kindly contributed clothing, books and newspapers during the past year.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31st Dec- ember, 1886 8,652\$5	10
Subscriptions and donations.	
South American Missionary Society	
do in acct, cur. at 3% 70 570 4,360 5	50
13,013\$0	60
Payments.	

		13,013\$060
Paymer	ıts.	
Missionary's salary 13 mos.	1,950 000	
Rent of Bethel 13 ,,	845 000	
Boat hire 12 ,,	405 000	
Duty on organ and ex-		
penses	157 000	
Petties	143 020	
Advertising expenses	41 800	
Expenses attending Mr.		
Hooper's illness, duties		
on books, etc	197 940	3,739 760
Balance at cr. 31 Dec. 1887		9,273 300
Balance at cr. 31 Dec. 1887		9,273 390

Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec., 1887.

F. H. HARRISON, treasurer.

13,013 060

Committee for 1888.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, president. THE REV. H. MOSLEY, M. A., secretary. FRANCIS H. HARRISON, treasurer.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with our custom, we translate some of the more interesting topics treated in the relatoric presented by the minister to the legis-

Agriculture.

The minister is again unable to furnish a complete and minute exposition as to the position of agriculture, nor of the specification of its products, nor of the value of these. Generally statistics are difficult to collect, particularly those that refer to agricultural labor. The following table is no less deficient than that annexed to the last report, but it is published as an aid to the appreciation o

Oficial	value	of	agricultural	produce.

provinces.	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
Amazonas	274,238\$	209,314\$	227,194\$
Pará	22,668,411	14,901,896	18,546,238
Maranham	4,693,924	4,144,942	2,803,469
Ceará	4,380,812	4,764,154	3,450,742
Piauhy	470,592	658,746	458,249
R. Grande do Norte	2,698,564	2,432,576	1,971,684
Parahyba	1,744,129	2,639,993	1,387,558
Pernambuco	18,887,290	27,315,775	18,996,837
Alagoas	3,910,653	7,840,282	5,747,510
Sergipe	4,828,299	7,482,105	5,082,737
Bahia	552,689	676,063	644,055
Espirito Santo	3,890,799	3,936,091	5,043,860
S. Paulo	43,436,905	56,039,908	55,424,302
Minas Geraes	33,162,621	23,547,649	36,877,866
Santa Catharina	2,171,515	2,236,616	2,282,764
Paraná	657,743	346,227	517,956
Rio Grande do Sul	16,892,871	18,046,618	18,351,304
Matto Grosso	435,455	596,016	571,893
Guyaz	95,560	75.095	51,375

Totals.... 165,853,068\$ 177,890,066\$ 178,437,294\$
The above three years appear to be complete. A partial table follows, viz, :

			principal
provinces.	1885-86.	1886-87	products
Amazonas	338,136\$	389,087	Cocoa
Pará		_	Rubber
Maranham	2,937,456	2,743.792	Cotton
Ceará	4,026,774		do
Piauhy	461,599	874,372	do
R. Grande do Norte	1,875,836	2,863,320	Sugar
Parahyba	1,441,006	2,638,035	Cotton
Pernambuco	16,472,977	23,250,558	Sugar
Alagoas	2,603,687	6,998,307	do
Sergipe	2,615,036	4,218,749	do
Bahia	746,728	818,552	Tobacco
Espírito Santo	5,127,818	11,053,219	Coffee
S. Paulo	42,233,370	85,381,506	do
Minas Geraes	36,709,006	36,225,370	do
Santa Catharina	2,227,201	3 177,471	Fariuha
Paraná	1,280,107	3,811,435	Tobacco
Rio Grande do Sul	18,263,345	20,532,946	Jer'd-beef
Matto Grosso			Cattle
Goyaz	113,141	114,699	Tobacco

It will be noted that the province of Rio de fanciro and the neutral municipality are not included in the above tables,

Central Sugar Factories.—Two of the concessions granted the "North Brazilian" company were declared lapsed in October last year; and in De-cember the three concessions to the "London and Brazilian" company. Two guarantees of interest were granted during the year, viz.; 6 per cent. on 1,500,000\$ invested by the "Lavoura, Industria c 1,500,0005 invested by the "Lavouria, Industriac Colonização" company in a factory at Barra do Pirahy, province of Río de Janeiro, which is working, and 6 per cent on a capital of 1,850,000\$ to José da Silva Loyo for the establishment of three factories in the province of Pernambuco. Since the relatorio was printed the government has changed the interest guarantee to the Lorena, S. Paulo, central factory from 7 per cent, on 500,000\$ to 6 per cent. on 700,000\$ (decree dated on June 13th). There were 25 factories with 18,-000,000\$ of guaranteed capital, divided as follows viz: 7 per cent. on 2,400,000\$ and 15,600,000\$ at 6 per cent. The fiscalization and interest guar-

o per cent. The instantation and interest guarantees amount to 2,011,908\$379.

Emanacopation.—The only feature of interest now is the cost to the country of the emancipations under the fund. The number of slaves freed since the passage of the 1871 law reaches only the ridiculous figure of 32,436, which cost the enormous sum of 19.534.923\(673\), and of which the slaves contributed from their savings the amount of 1,-297.8\(68\)\(8527\). The average per capita varies from 787\(87\) in Minas Geraes to 111\(87\) in Ceará. The amount received by the province of Minas Geraes was 4,147,087\$517, Rio de Janeiro 3,912,720\$092, Paulo 2,636,013\$979. Bahia 1,727,108\$268, Pernambuco 1,294,721\$794\$, Maranham 1,292, 192\$980, etc.

Immigration .- Thanks to the credits conceded the arrivals of immigrants during the past year much exceeded those of any similar preceding period. The bureau furnishes the following statistics

of arrivals:	
Rio de Janeiro	31,310
Santos	22,227
Rio Grande do Sul	815
Santa Catharina	430
Bahia	199
Paraná	9

Total..... 54,990 The arrivals at the northern ports, where there an annual supply of Portuguese, are not in-uded. Of the arrivals at Rio de Janeiro 24,009 cluded. paid their own transportation expenses. The pro-vincial authorities of S. Paulo have been active, and to their energy is exclusively due the receipt of 18,663 immigrants, out of a total number of 33,310 arrived in the province; the difference Gr

between this latter figure and the arrivals at Santos 22,227. shows the number that landed at Rio. The minister has a reference to a transient class of immigrants, and claims that there is less of this in Brazil than in the River Plate, and he estimates that only 7,757 immigrants left the principal ports of the empire during 1887, against arrivals, as above, of 54.990. In 1887 the minister states he authorized, under the clauses of the circular of December 23rd, 1886, the introduction of 4,609 families and 5,160 individual immigrants; and during the first four months of the current year, the introduction of 3,674 families and to individuals. The arrivals at Rio and Santos for the first four months of the Rio and Santos for the first four months of the present year exceed 30,000, and it is satisfactory to note that there are no complaints from either planters or colonists. The minister proposes extending the system of colonies, already commenced in Minas Gennes, to other provinces, that im-migrants who desire to settle on their own land may find prompt accommodation; and also to have lots prepared in the neighborhood of ex-colonies for the same purpose, but the completion of this part of the system depends on a very considerable increase in the number of immigrants,

Commerce and Industries,

Joint Stock Companies .- During the past year eight native companies were organized under Decree No. 8,820 of December 30th, 1882, and ten foreign companies were authorized to do business in the empire. The companies registering statutes at the various juntas commerciaes numbered 42, with capital amounting to 58,481,000\$, and adding to this the amount registered in 1882 to 1886 the total capital of these companies is estimated at 328,410,200\$. Various foreign companies had been notified to regulate their locum standi, after hearing the report of the council of

Weaving and spinning mills.—Statistics are scanty and moreover badly organized. An increase in the number of mills is established, principally in Rio and Minas, and this number may be estimated at 80. The minister proposes to organize an exhibition of native goods, together with the neces-sary statistics, in this city, that he may estimate the degree of prosperity, the true condition and cessities of these mills.

Phosphate of lime.—The concessionee of the

privilege for working the deposits on the islands of the Fernando Noronha archipelago shipped a cargo to New York and also one to London; the quality was unsatisfactory, but this is ascribed to the want of a proper chemical examination of the spot from which the phosphate was shipped. The minister says the richness of the deposits is incontestible after former explorations and examinations and the success of the enterprise depends upon its

Mining.-The special attention of the government has been called to this important industry, which has been examined into by it. From reports received from various provinces, it appears that but few concessions have been worked. Beyond the old gold mines in Minas Geraes, the most yond the old gold mines in Minas Geraes, the most important now working is the Arroio dos Ratos coal mine in Rio Grande do Sul, but this is struggling with all kinds of embarrassments. Recently special favors had been conceled the company by the provincial legislature and it is to be hoped that with this aid it may overcome the difficulties in the way of its improvement. The minister refers to his circular of October 20th last, which sought to correct some of the irregularities of former regulations. There is in operation an American company formed to take over the concession granted by the legislature for working mines on the riverse Cayapó. legislature for working mines on the rivers Cayapó, Maranham and their branches, in the province of Maranham and their branches, in the province of Goyax. The general assembly having merely fixed the period for commencing work and the duration of the privilege, the government, by Decree No. 9,874 of February 22nd, 1888, supplied the histate and determined the obligations incurred by the company for the purpose of protecting national interests.

Note—As the table of agricultural produce published above is in marked divergence with the table published by the minister of finance showing exports for the sundry years, we consider it well to give the finance figures also. A glaring error would appear to have been made in the figures for the province of Bahia. The department of finance figures for foreign trade alone are:

	5		
provinces.	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
Amazonas	2,291,0:5\$	2,670,719\$	2,536,518\$
Pará	18,944,500	11,172,467	13,313,134
Maranham	3,756,900	3,835,250	3,796,075
Ceará	3,981,152	4,337,604	2,727,901
Piauhy	515,513	713,533	596,944
R. Grande do Norte	2,013,798	1,536,005	1,317,247
Parahyba	1,652,080	2,498,802	1,200,947
Pernambuco	15,343,914	23,338,332	14,864,594
Alagoas	3,447,693	7,175,707	5,374,712
Sergipe	3,843,777	5,611,638	3,060,505
Bahia	11,942,070	15,844,519	13,951,026
Espirito Santo	366,661	832,067	776,442
S. Paulo	34,159,951	46,206,506	47,207,124
Minas Geraes		_	****
Sta. Catharina	727,047	862,577	708,379
Paraná	632,628	317,782	2,453,354
Rio Grande do Sul	2,824,038	2,331,216	3,239,728
Matto Grosso			-
Rio de Janeiro	91,489,799	86,726,766	109,145,024
Totals	197,032,536\$	216,011,500\$	226,269,654
The province	s of Mina	s Geraes :	and Matto
Grosso have no			

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 20.—In the Senate the premier in answer to a question said that none of the planters had availed of the clause in the 1885 law referring to the provision granting payments where it was proposed to free slawes, and that the question now appearing of indemnity has arisen since the passage of the abolition law; he again repelled the idea. Visconde de Ouro Preto (Affonso Celso) defended the national bank project against the objections of Senator Pereira da Silva, and the premier stated that the "help to agriculture" cry was injudicious and hasty, for the government was studying the question. Senator Ribeiro da Luz saw various objections to the bank project, principally to the issue of 200,000,000\$ in new government stock. In the Chamber the minister of justice presented his project of a law for forming colonies of vagalonds, and asylums for aged paypers. The session was occupied in discussing the budgets of the department of empire and the naval force bill.

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June 21.—In the Senate Sr. Correin advocated the purchase by the state of foreign-owned rail-ways and the concentration of the direction in one central administration; he also desired the extension of the railway in his province, Perand. Senator Silveira Martins availed of Senator Silveira da Motta's motion asking for information regarding government intervention in provincial nuntiers, to address some severe remarks to the government; the senator thinks the whole empire is seriously ill, and needs a board of physicians for its government. Senator Avila presented no less than 14 amendments to the law fixing the military force of the empire. The bank project was discussed by Senator Correin, whose remarks were of no interest. In the Chamber the budgets of the department of empire and the navy bill finally passed. Depairy Pedro Laiz made an attack on the government on the bill opening a credit for the department of empire and called upon the ministry to resign. The minister of empire replied, but there was little of interest transpired.

minister of empire repaid, but there was nitie of interest transpired.

June 22.—In the Senate Baráo de Cotegipe's indemnity project was referred to a committee, after sharp remarks from Senator Dantas, who requested that a prompt report be made. Senator Silveira da Motta objected to the national bank laws for reasons that occupied the rest of the session. The senator objects to any currency but bullion, and as this does not seem possible, we are at a loss to understand the end aimed at in his speech, In the Chamber, little of interest occurred. The minister of agriculture had to give some explanations as to railways, and then as minister of foreign affairs reply to accusations relative to the Missiones commission. The session was occupied in a sterile discussion of the pros and cons for the reforming of the diplomatic service of the empire.

June 23 .- No session in either Senate or Cham

discussion of the pros and cons for the reforming of the diplomatic service of the empire.

June 23.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

June 25.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

June 26.—In the Senate, after some remarks of Sc. Saraiva, who wishes the hank law to pass, but considers the opinion of the government requisite, for otherwise the project will not pass in the Chamber, Senator Lafayette, one of the authors of the law, made a long and able speech defending the project and answering objections made by preceding speakers. His explanation of the fact that paper money is at a discount seems to be that the balance of trade is against the country, for although official figures show a balance in favor of the empire, the withdrawals more than balance this. The senator's estimate is that the Treasury remitted abroad in the twelve months, April 1886—May 1887, 49,00,000\$\frac{3}{2}\$, Tortuguese investors withdrew 20,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, Portuguese investors withdrew 20,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, 1896 and 1888 amounting to \(\frac{3}{2}\$, 60,00,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, 1896 and 1888 amounting to \(\frac{3}{2}\$, 16,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, 1896 and 1880 amounting to \(\frac{3}{2}\$, 16,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, 1896 and 1890 and 1800 a

a proof of manufamed order and stability.

"Jime 27.—In the Senate the discussion of the bank law occupied a great part of the session, and was adjourned for 48 hours on motion of Senator Silveira Martins, who desires to have the opinion of the government. In the Chamber entirely too much time was occupied in discussing the part Brazil is to take at the Paris exposition next year, and with a uscless discussion on Pará aflairs, in

which latter the actors were Deputies Cantão and Mac Dowell, who ventilated personal questions. The special committee reported favorably as to the government banking law project.

June 28.—In the Senate there was no session, and in the Chamber nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the credit for assisting exhibitors at the Paris exposition next year.

occupied in discussing the credit for assisting exhibitors at the Paris exposition next year.

June 30.—In the Senate the premier stated that the staff at the Mint had been increased to meet the demand for coining silver from private parties, after which the silver ordered by Sr. Belisario would be coined. In view of the changed condition of the labor question, the government did not consider it judicious to substitute the smaller denominations of currency by silver. In reference to the national banking law, the premier stated that his preference was for a great central bank of issue, but seeing the impracticability of this, he considered the law would meet the requirements, now generally conceled, of trade for an increase of currency. The premier had recasion to give a malicious hit to his predecessor, who sought to improve the value of the currency by withdrawing 7,500,000\$k, but was forced to issue a much larger sum, of which re,000,000\$k is still in circulation. Visconde do Cruzeiro defended the law against certain attacks, and Senator Correia showed how little the average senator knows about banking and the needs of the country, serving himself as a proof of this assertion. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- The trinitarian senatorial candidate in São Paulo, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, favors the indemnification of slave owners.

—Our Buenos Aires colleague El Globo is informed, under date of 23rd June, that a great republican movement is going on in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The official pauta in Minas Geraes during the ensuing quarter will be as follows: coffee 20 reis per kilo, manufactured tobacco 15 reis, tobacco in rolls 12 reis.

—A commission of army officers left Rio on the 17th inst. to organize a colony at the mouth of the Iguassé river, and the surveys of strategic roads in the province of Paraná.

—The Monitor Campista, of Campos, advocates a national banking system, and holds that the present currency circulation is totally inadequate for the current needs of the country.

—At the last moment the necessary guarantee was arranged in S. Paulo for a visit from Coquelin, who went there on the 25th ult. Five representations were given to large and enthusiastic audiences.

—A new daily newspaper has been started at Juiz de Fóra, Minas Gernes, under the title of Diario de Minas. It starts out well, and will be a credit, let us hope, to the enterprising little city in which its fortunes have been cast.

—The press of Pará united on the 11th ult. to publish a commemorative journal in honor of the extraction of slavery in Brazil, to which was given the title A Liga da Imprensa Paraense. And it did not contain a sincle advertisement either!

—The people employed in smuggling into the province of Rio Grande do Sul have "squared?" the fiscal authorities. The smuggled goods are seized by the owners, who in this manner become entitled to a premium, and the goods get in all the same.

—The Correio Partistane of the 23rd ult, says that some well known capitalists of that city are proposing to found a large bank there for discounts and deposits, which will undertake the emission of bank notes as soon as the national bank project because the project because the control of t

—The republican central committee in S. Paulo has invited the voters in each parish to send in a list of three names as candidates to be wited for in the senatorial election of the toth prox. Not a bad idea, certainly, as it will serve to secure the strongest nominees.

—When the first immigrants arrived at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, on the 25th alto., they were received with music and rockets, two peculiar features of a Brazilian celebration. The immigrants seemed to have been affected, for they did not "send the hat around."

—It is aunounced that the S. Paulo loan of 7,000,000\$ which Dr. Dutra Rodrigues is trying to place in London, is meeting with a very favorable reception. Perhaps English investors have little fear that it will be used to separate \$, Paulo from the rest of the empire.

—At a place called S. Pedro dos Ferros, Minas Geraes, the police authority recently had a white man put in the stocks, and in reply to the protests of sundry witnesses of the fact said that the stocks, formerly used for taming negroes, was now to be used for taming the whites.

—The five representations given in S. Paulo by the Coquelin company appear to have been a decided success, the gross receipts reaching a total of 14,7008. Coquelm was made the recipient of many flattering attentions from the Paulistas. The company embarked at Santos on the Trent for the River Plate on the 30th uit.

-Santos appears to be threatened with another epidemic of small-pox.

-The Rezende municipal council has adopted a resolution petitioning for a constituent assembly to revise Art. V. of the constitution,

—The mercantile classes of Porto Alegre and Rio Grande have formally resolved not to dispatch any more imported merchandise until the government solves the customs difficulties in the province.

—The provincial revenue of Bahia for 1889 is estimated at 3,102,379\$213, among which are such tiems as 480,000\$ import duties, 400,000\$ hoase tax, 277,600\$ tax on tobacco, 176,000\$ duty on coffee, 106,000\$ duty on cocoa-nuts, etc. The expenditure is estimated at 3,292,001\$171, of which 797,711\$ is for the service of the provincial debt.

—The Bahia correspondence of the Fornal do Commercio published on the 20th contains this golden paragraph: "The month of May, fertile in festas and amusements, was completely sterile in legislative results, but this did not prevent the illustrious deputles from, receiving 25,480s from the coffers of a province which is more than exhausted." The correspondent certainly does not desire the provincial denuites to do any work?

—The official returns of the vote cast for a senator from the province of Minas Geraes at the election held on April 26th last show that only 17,376 electors deposited their ballots. The three caudidates receiving the higest number of votes were Barão de Santa Helena 9,120, Commendadod Soares 9,032 and Cesario Alvim 8,448. The last is a liberal and federalist; the others are conservatives.

—A meeting of planters took place in S. Paulo on the 23rd for the purpose of formulating a complaint against the abuses practised at the immigrants' hospedaria by the special labor-contract brokers appointed by the Sociedade Promotora. It is charged that these brokers are notoriously partial, some planters obtaining laborers easily, while others find all kinds of difficulties in the way. It is very much what we anticipated.

—At a place called Peçanha, Minas Geraes, there was caught on May 13th (abolition day) a curious butterfly, which had on its wings, and clearly distinguishable, the figures 88. The good people of Peçanha at once grasped the idea that something important was to occur, and, sure enough, a few days afterwards they were apprised of the freedom of the slaves. Barão de Cotegipe and his companions will not swallow any such story as this. How could a butterfly be on confidential terms with the premier? It is needless to add that the butterfly is an old acquaintance of naturalists.

—The separatista argument in S. Paulo is something after this fashion: In April the province of S. Paulo contributed 1,689,271\(\frac{1}{2}\) to the imperial government, or about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) operation. If this money were kept in the province certain public offices could be kept in better condition, the stamp tax could be reduced 30 to 40 per cent, the export tax on coffee could be larger reduced, as also those on the transmission of property, etc. It is a taking argument, but it quite ignores the fact that were \$30 Paulo a separate state there would be an enormous increase of expenditure for government, army, navy, diplomatic corps, judiciary, etc.

—The central committee of the liberal party in Park has recently adopted an advanced programme in which are to be found the following declarations: the extension of suffrage to every citizen who can read and write; the creation of a second chamber in provincial assemblies; the abolition of life senatorships; free instruction, the primary schools being under municipal and secondary and higher schools under provincial accuracy in the creation of provincial and municipal revenues; provincial decition of executive officers; transfer of public lands to the municipalities; municipal militia; abolition of national control of the judiciary; extension of the authority of juries; abolition of capital punishment; a new civil code; abolition of taxes on national industry; prohibition of concessions for privileges and monopolacs; complete liberty of industry and of all instruments of credit and circulation; the decree of universal (grande) naturalization; and the revocation of Art. V. of the constitution.

—The institutions of the country received a severe shock at Santos on the 24th ult. through a refusal of the captain of the Italian steamer Matter Bruzzo to permit the immigration agent, Sr. Alfaya Junior, to come on board and inspect the ship. The Argentine inspector had just refused to accept the statement of the port doctor as to the non-existence of cellow fever, and the authorities all around were in a slightly irritated state of mind. The guardan-môr at once called the captain to an account for the disrespect shown to the immigration inspector, whereupon a few uncomplimentary expressions were exchanged, which had no reference to the weather, nor to provincial secession. The guarda-môr then ordered every official ashore, fined the steamer \$50 on double the total amount of passages, ordered the immediate anoving of the steamer to a point in front of the castom house under penalty of a fine of 2008 per hour for non-compliance, and then reported to the minister of agriculture who ordered the imposition of the naximum fine and the delivery of the immigrants on shore. Apologies were offered, but were received very coolly.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Mogyana company at Campinas, S. Paulo, it was decided to increase its capital to 26,000,000\$.

—The papers relative to the D. Pedro I railway concession, containing the appeal for the intervention of the British government, have been referred to the council of state.

—The decree dated May 8th authorizing the transfer of the Norte railway to the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company" was published in the Diario Official of the 23rd June. Better late than never.

—Telegrams received here on the 28th state that the president of Piauly had signed the provincial law conceding a privilege for a railway from Amarante, through the Canindé valley, to Casa Nova on the S. Francisco river.

—On the 16th ulto, the minister of agriculture asked his colleague at the Treasury to instruct its London agent to reject all expenses incurred in Bahia by the Bahia and S. Francisco railway that had not been submitted to the fiscal commission.

—On the 20th ulto, the minister of agriculture appointed a commission to examine the contracts, etc., of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension, and the Carurard branch. The minister's dispatch implies some "crookedness" in the accounts of the late chief engineer.

—The very first act of Minister Antonio Prado on taking charge of the portfolio of agriculture was to issue orders to the director of the D. Pedro II railway to make provisions for the gratuitous transportation of plantation laborers, in parties of not less than five, from this city, or any station of the 1st and 2nd sections, to any point beyond Barra do Pirahy. The laborers must be under definite contracts with planters, and the railway authorities must use all diligence to prevent fraud. Poor laborers going up country to seek work do not fall under the provisions of this extraordinary measure, nor those employed in other occupations. This is apparently another sop to the sulky planter, who has eaten his cake and wants more.

Coffee Notes

—Deputy Cesario Alvim in his speech at the Chamber on the 26th ulto, stated that the planters, presumably of Rio de Janeiro and Minas, estimate the coffee crop at 8,000,000 bags for the present crop year.

—We have received the following communication from an estemed friend, which we gladly publish, "You know the interest I take in your paper and my desire that you should always be well informed and give true figures. In your coffee notes, you value the Bahia crop about 400,000 lags, lassed on a provincial estimate of export duty, 176,000\$, Well, 400,000 lags at 20\$ per lag make 8,000,000\$, at 7 per cent. 500,000\$ (duty, This is a mustake, or a printer's error. An estimate of about 100,000 lags It error for all would about justify 176,000\$. You have already printed an estimate of 500,000 lags for the Bahia correspondence of the Tornal to Commercia published on the 20th ulto, and as it appeared your official, we took no liberties with the liques.

LOCAL NOTES

-"The day we celebrate" appears to be quite out of joint in Rio.

-The Princess Regent and family returned to the palace of S. Christovão on the 1st inst.

—The Montevideo Express of June 20th notes the arrival of a commission of Brazilian customs officials sent to inspect the frontier custom houses.

—It is possibly exaggeration, but the provincial papers contain a great number of attempts at stealing children. Are there no police in the provinces?

--The government has appointed Dr. Glasion addinate in director of the Floresta at Tijuca in place of the late Barão de Escragnolle. Dr. Glasion is known as one of the best hotonists in Brazil

—The British frigate Swiftsure, Captain J. L. Hammet, carrying 18 guns and a crew of 470 men, arrived at this port on the 30th ult., en route to Valparaiso, via Montevideo.

—The minister of agriculture has received five proposals for the execution of the Pernambuco port works, the particulars of which have been sent to the treasury department for examination.

—We heard it remarked the other day that when the first cold blast strikes Dr. Dermeval da Fonseca at the River Plate, the illustrious commissioner will shrink into absolute nothingness. It's a pity the Argentines could not arrange a feta for warmer weather so that our press representatives could better appreciate the entertainment offered them.

—Perhaps it is not absolutely necessary — but at the same time we should very much like to know something about the Emperor's health. As no more telegrams are published, we are uncertain whether His Majesty is still gaining strength, or not. It would certainly be highly satisfactory to the public to hear from their Majesties from time to time.

-Quarantine on Brazilian arrivals has been suspended at Buenos Aires,

—Why is it necessary for the postoffice to close the mails 3 ½ hours, or more, before the steamer sails?

—The Assuruá gold mining company has gone into liquidation, but Dr. Frontin continues to figure as a great engineer.

—It is announced that the Emperor and Empress will return to Brazil on the French packet which leaves Bordeaux August 5th.

—We should like to have some one explain to

us what possible practical good Brazil can secure by an exhibit at Paris next year,

—Why can not the business men of Rio de Ja-

neiro get up a co-operative telephone company—
one that can guarantee decent service?
—In June the Mint coined silver pieces of

500 rs. and 2\$ to the amount of 255,794\$500, of which 176,150\$ were for private parties.

—The prime minister appears to have made an irretrievable blunder in his new agricultural banks

project, which we shall discuss hereafter.

—It is interesting to have armos all over the postoffice threatening us with a 30% fine if we speak disrespectfully to an employé. Hats off, gentle-

-It is now proposed to increase the appropriation from 300,000\$ to 1,000,000\$ to enable Brazilian exhibitors to commemorate the centennial of the execution of Louis XVI.

-There were 3,254 immigrant arrivals at this port during the past month, of which 1,719 were Italians and 1,012 Portuguese. The number leaving for foreign destinations was 749.

—The Argentine press has nominated ten committees to receive the three Brazilian journalists that go to Buenos Aires. Each representative of the Brazilian press will have 3 ½ committees.

—The well known circus company of Carlo Brothers arrived here from the River Plate per Acontagua on the 29th ult. It is said that the vacant ground on Rua Senador Dantas will be occupied by the company.

—The Princess Regent has received a laurel crown from the province of Goyaz. With the exception of the legislators from that province, we cannot recall any other remittance thence to this city.

—The defaulting ex-treasurer of the postoffice, Salvador Joaquim Pires, who disappeared about two years ago, delivered himself up to the police on the 25th ult. A settlement has probably been arranged.

The Montevideo Express says that the cause of the trouble in Santos with the Mattee Bruzzo was the action of the Argentine sanitary inspector in forbidding the embarkation in Genoa of more emigrants for Brazil.

—A decree dated on the 28th ulto, appoints Senator Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, and Deputy Rodrigo Silva, minister for foreign affairs. The latter has been in charge of both the portfolios during the indisposition of Senator Prado.

—On the 30th ulto, religious services in memory of the late Emperor of Germany were held at the German chapel here. The Princess Regent was represented by one of her chamberlains, the diplomatic corps was present, and the greater part of the German colony in Rio.

—The republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States is Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, a grandson of Wan. Henry Harrison, who was elected to the same office in 1840. The Havas agency has not yet informed us who has been nominated for the vice-presidency.

—On the 1st inst. our esteemed colleague, L'Etaile du Sud, commenced a weekly edition. We wish every success to the Journal in its new departure, for there cannot be too many foreign papers in the empire, as these are more or less obliged to turn into a generally understood language the occurrences of Brazil.

—The representatives of a part of the Rio press proceeded on their complimentary visit to the Argentine Republic by the *Trent*, which sailed hence on the 29th ulto. Beyond the three official representatives, a "free lance" representing other local journals, went down. The commissioners were furnished with a quantity of Brazilna literature for distribution among our Argentine brethern, whose moral and artistic tastes will undoubtedly be affected thereby.

—Telegrams received here daily since the 30th ulto, give an alarming account of the Buenos Aires and Montevideo stock markets. Failures are reported by dozens; the managing director of the National Bank of Uruguay has been obliged to resign his position; and all sorts of alarming reports reach us together with very considerable receipts of gold. It is possible the Brazilian press committee will partially allay what looks very like a panie; but there seems little, reason to doubt that "lar kermanes de la Plata" are going entirely too fast, and the crisis there should call some of our legislators to reason.

-If the clerk of the 1st court of absentees is July z,-Rate guilty, and has been suspended for five months from his office, why not kick him out at once? Leoparts do not frequently change their spots, and the clerk of a court should be like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion."

—Will some Christian give us an equivalent for an algueire of land? On the 15th ulto the minister of finance seems to make it equal to 4 heclares 84 arrobas (1), or 48,400 square metres. If land is to be estimated by weight, a quarry should be a fortune.

—It is interesting to note that Dr. Freire has opened an office for the vaccination of confiding persons against yellow fever. The Dr. is not at all frightened by Dr. Sternberg's unfavorable report — probably because the said report will be seen by so few out here in Brazil.

-The emancipation law seems to have shaken Brazilian society to its very foundations. Whether the new edifice, built on the creation of unlimited nobility, is on sand or rock seems questionable. The majority of the "new creation" were courtries already; what advantage in making them barons, viscounts, etc.?

-A scientist treated on the 1st inst, at the Gloria school of the 'religion, habits and costumes of the primitive races of America." We did not hear the becture, but can summarize our view of the question thus: religion, supersition; habits, the worst possible; and costumes—feathers, paint and bows and arrows.

-The Italian legation here has asked the gov-—the Italian legation here has asked the government to obtain an approximate census of Italians resident in S. Paulo, particularly in the municipality of Campinas. Such a request is a disgrace to Brazil; the government appears afraid to order a census, lest this should show that the population is over-estimated.

Senator Antonio Prado arrived in this city, from S. Paulo, on the evening of the 27th ulto. and his reception was enthusiastic. Speeches, fireworks, etc., were abundant, and, if the local press is correct, the senator required over two hours to reach his residence, which was illuminated and full of admirers. Mark Twain says the Emperor of Russia had his spoons counted after an invasion of Americans; perhaps Conselheiro Prado did the same?

-We sincerely regret that the confidence expressed in these columns as to the triumph of the "Mugwumps" should have so frightened the São "Mugwumps" should have so frightened the São Paulo cricketers that they could not put in an appearance at the match arranged for the 29th. Perhaps they are playing the Falsian game, and will only drop down upon us when the Mugwumps are out of training. The scorer says that what he misses most is the customary polite little attention from each man in the two teams, which all together make this one of the most satisfactory days of the year.

The internal countries of the most satisfactory days of the year.

It is just as we expected. On the arrival of the Mattee Binzzo at Santos on the 25th ult., a number of passengers obtained permission from the port authorities to land and make a trip up to São Paulo, but when they were about to start the Argentine sanitary inspector on board suddenly Argentine santary inspector on board suddenly prohibited any person from going on shore under penalty of 15 days quarantine for the steamer at Buenos Aires, although he was assured there had been no yellow fever this season. A few minutes later the aforesaid sanitary inspector coolly went on shore himself and took an extend trip about the city. As a rule, a small tyrant is a mighty mean one!

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1888.
do	e of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4,84 per £1 stg
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
Presenty	of exchange on London to-day 25% d. alue of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 930rs.gol
do	do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 80 per L 1 stg 50 25 ct
Value of	\$1.00 \$4.80 per & L. stg. in Brazilian
	currency paper 1 \$990
Value of	Listerling ., ,,

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

June 23.—Official rates at the banks were 35 on London, 380 on Paris and 471-472 on Hamburg at 90 dpt; 24000 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 25/4-23 for firm second hands of direct, and at 25/8-23 for firm second hands of the sterling was reported at 25/4 Sight for the second hands of the sterling was reported at 25/4 Sight for second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 25/316-25/316, with little doing. Sover-signs closed with sellers at 38/500, no buyers.

June 24.—Official rates were unchanged at 16 sight for second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 25/316-25/316, with little doing. Sover-signs closed with sellers at 98/500, no buyers.

June 27.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, viz; 23 on London, 380 on Paris and 471-472 on Hamburg at 90-481; 38/500 on New York at sight. On London offices between \$25/4-6-25/316. Sover-signs closed with sellers at 25/54-6-25/316. Sover-signs closed with sellers at 25/54-6-25/316.

buyers.

June 28.—No change in official rates. Something was doing in bank sterling at 25.—75 116, latter on Londonfices, and brokers quoted commercial at 25½—263 316. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 582-50, no buyers.

June 30—Rates at the banks were unchanged, and the market was reported very firm. Bissiness was reported in bank sterling at 25—25 116. Inter about no Junebun offices, and commercial was quoted at the extreme of 25½—25 3145. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 59½29, no buyers.

July z.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 25 on London, 380 on Paris and at 472—472 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 36000 on New York at sight. There was little doing with bills on London offices quoted at 28,116, and bank sterling from second hands at 29,34. Commercial sterling 25/th control of 18,35 on the 18,35 on the

—The liquidators of the Assuruá gold mining company, the land of which is situated in Bahia, ask for tenders for disposing of the property, privilege, etc. Proposals will be received up to the 25th inst.

—The report is current that the Sonocabana railways directory is in treaty with foreign capitalists for the sale of the road. It is curious that while the foreigners are buying our best fliest, the government is studying a scheme for purchasing the guaranteed lines,

mg the guaranteed lines,

—In our issue of this same date hat year we had occasion
to notice that the "Commercio and Lavoura" coffee packing
company had declared a dividend of 7.98 per share. We
have this year had the misfortume to notice the liquidation
and re-organization of this same company. Various are the
trasilts of coffee dealing!

-The following are the rates offered by for deposits;

sits;	or our mann
Account accounts	300
Two to five months	436
Six to ten do	5-6
Ten to twelve do	
the minister of finance thinks capital	ists will inve
r cent. hypothecary notes.	

in 5 per cent. hypothecary notes.

—The government project of extending assistance to agriculture through guanattening the interest and sinking fund of an issue of hypothecuty notes based on mortgages seems to have pleased in one, but the special committee at the control of t

17,471	492
391,945	522
3+374	840
4,467,0568	580
	938
34,192	444
698,197	560
	17,471 391,945 3,374 193,974 4,467,0568 29,748

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the twelve months, July—June, 1886-87 and 1857-88. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc., but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund. The surraw of 3 per cent. on all duties and taxes commenced on July 181, 1886 and is included in import duties and internal revenue. It amounted to 1974;1538-23 in the last twelve months at the custom house slone. On July 181 fast the new customs tariff went into operation; and in April the house tax, formerly collected in June, fell due.

1885-86 1888-95 1888-95	Totals	TWELVE MONTHS July August September October October December December December Juneary February February March Marc	
	Totals 39,328,950\$248	1837-88 3 11 825-14 3 466 161 39 3 127 257 138 3 127 257 138 3 127 257 138 3 123 258 149 3 123 258 149 3 152 553 398 3 152 737 12 3 152 553 398 3 152 737 12 3 152 553 398 3 152 737 12	Impo
34.807.565.8447 31,670.358 914 34,152.689 939 33,571,799 108	38,112,644\$947	1886-87 3 613 573 5219 3 613 573 5219 3 77 617 619 727 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Importation
6,323.153 [#] 569 7,453.698 426 5,874.375 823 6,996,496 629	5,000,301\$377	1887-88 50 54650a8 273 455 967 390 785 967 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 791 957 660 793 957 957 957 280 793 957	Expo
	7,675,315\$624	1886-87 50: 497 782 913 072 925 528 572 925 528 572 925 528 572 927 947 122 600 847 122 600 847 122 600 847 122 600 847 122 600 847 122 947 812 547 947 812 547 821 974 1,041 669 974 1,041 669 974 1,041 669 974	Exportation
41,360,172\$121 39,330,064 233 40,251,997 818 40,772,705 266	7,675,315\$624 46,535,438\$958	1887-88 3 546 6135805 3 931 350 448 3 931 350 448 3 931 350 449 3 903 376 410 3 809 374 20 3 809 374 20 3 809 871 20 3 806 872 20 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50 3 806 872 50	Totai
	47,832,809\$000	1886-87 4 209 899\$631 4 209 899\$631 4 23 405 209 3 407 405 209 3 908 204 809 3 906 500 109 3 906 500 109 4 507 909 909 4 507 909 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909 4 506 40 909	Total receipts
9,750,301\$092 9,721,112 203 9,550,750 681 9,581,388 728	47.832,809\$000 11,383,019\$559 10,170,671\$935	692 425\$52 457 332 975 558 864 367 698 397 668 397 698 397 68 397 698 397 68 2 540 745 726 3 398 845 88 3 398 845 85 3 50 877 97 551 777 933 2 477 877 986 6 58 877 569	Internal rev
01\$092 12 203 50 681 88 728	10,170,671\$935	1886-87 523 561\$360 445 581 644 445 681 644 459 928 882 2 81 668 453 342 390 388 342 390 388 347 694 852 537 698 562 511 658 467 780	Internal revenue receipts

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York ng position and quotations of the Coffee market,

		do		Prices	Steam	Exch	State	Shipm	do	Recei	do	Stock	
* Receipts for 2 days.	and freight b	Good 2nd, pe	and freight b	s: Reguiar rst.	er freight U.	Exchange on London, private	of the market.	ents for Unite		pts yesterday,	do	this morning	
2 days.	and freight by steamer	Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Reguiar 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	n, private	State of the market.	Shipments for United States, bags	Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags 126,000	
	12 7116 c	4.\$300	141% €	5,000	35 €	24% d	steady	:	1,000	18,000 *	3,000	126,000	June 25
	:	:	:	;	:	:	steady	1,000	2,000	10,000	;	129,000	June 26
	:	;	;	;	:	;	steady	2,000	1,000	7,000	29,000	97,000	June 25 June 26 June 27 June 28
	;		:	:	:	:	steady	7,000	3,000	14,000	45,000	85,000	June 28
	12 3/16	4,200	13%	4,900	35 6	25%	steady	13,000	2,000	19,000*	38,000	92,000	June 30
	:	:	:	;	:	;	weak	;	2,000	24,000 "	35,000	109,000	July 2
	:	:	:	:	:	:	weak	2,000	2,000	12,000	29,000	118,000	July 3
	:	:	:	:	;	:	steady	;	2,000	11,000	32,000	115,000	July 4

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

WERKLY SUMMAKY	
	Tune 23rd.
Shipments for United States during the week	
do for Europe etc do do	
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 11
Steamer clearances do (-)	
Clearances for Enrope and elsewhere	14,000
Freights by steamer	35 c & 5%
do sail	15 s
Steamers loading for United States	** 3
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd han	ds 100,000 bags
Receipts during week to 22nd June Sales for United States during week	
Sales for Onned States during week	2,000 ,,
do Europe do Shipments to United States do	10,000 ,,
do Europe do	
Market weak : Good Average	
Steamers loading for United States	4 4 030
4	June 30th.
Shipments for United States during the wee	k an one burs
do for Europe etc do do Sailing clearances for the United States	. 27,000 ,
Saling clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do [1]	2,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do [3] Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	53,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	- 35 C & son
do sail	15 5
Steamers loading for United States	- 3
Stockat Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd ham	ds 90,000 bags
Receipts during week to 29th June	. 9,000 ,,
do Europe do	
Shipments to United States do	
	22,000 ,, 4\$450
Market quiet: Good Average Steamers loading for United States	447450
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHA	RES.
June 23	
5 Banco do Commercio	924 000
30 do	

inne	mts to United States do 12,	000 11	1
npme		000	ı
irket	quiet: Good Average	4*450	ı
ame	rs loading for United States	44.420	ı
	-		ı
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
)	une 23		1
5	Banco do Commercio	224 000	1
30	do	225 000	1
85	Banco Delcredere.	204 000	L
96	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo		
140	Banco Internacional	58 000	1
140	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 1008.	267 000	L
		69 %	L
500	,, do	70 %	L
40	Atalaia Insee	10 500	L
t	deb. Cantareira e Esgotos £50	480 000	1.
15	hyp. notes Bauco Predial	6656 %	L
1	une 25.		1
500\$	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	112 %	1
155	Banco Internacional, 2 series	60 000	1
323	Leopoldina R.R. subs	17 000	ł
25	do do	10 000	Н
180	deb. do 200\$	185 000	Ľ
45	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$		L
100	Previdente Insce	70 % 60 000	ŀ
50	União dos Varegistas do,		Ľ
575	hyp. notes Banco Predial	24 000	Ľ
		67 00	Г
	une 26,		L
3	Five per cent, apolices	970 000	L
1.7	Banco do Brazil	250 000	ľ
15	Banco Deleredere	204 000	L
900	Banco Internacional, x. d. b. o. 31 July	260 000	L
25	Leopoldina R.R	170 000	ı
500	do subs	17 000	ı
50	deb. do 200\$	185 000	L
77	Grão Pará R.R	105 000	1
10	Brazileira de Navegação	268 000	1
J	une 27,	400 000	
100	Banco Internacional to July	260 000	ı
300	do b. o. 31 July	262 000	1
300	do do		
300	do b. o. 30 Sept	264 000	1
400	- Je neprisetti	270 000	
100	do b. o. 8 ds. after trans, open deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	262 000	1
50	faultin Daniel R. R. 100\$	69 %	-
20	Jardim Botanico tramway	138 000	1
	Alliança Insce,	20 000	1
117	hyp. notes Banco Predial	67 %	1

-	une 28,	
37	Banco do Commercio	226 000
400	Banco Internacional, first trans, day	264 000
figa	do b. o. 3t July	265 000
100	do do	266 000
150	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	69% %
60	,, do	70 %
300	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [60n].	7534 %
1	une 30,	7372 70
24	Five per cent, apolices	955 000
10	do	955 000
70	do	960 000
100	Banco Internacional, b. o. 31 July	265 000
350	do do	265 000
400	do do	268 000
500	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	18 000
25	deb Sorocalsana R.R. 100\$	
100	Atalaia Insce	7014 96
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	10 500
		67 %
	uly 2.	
23	Five per cent. apolices	954 000
53	do	955 000
100	Grão Pará R.R	199 000
10	deh. do 700	190 000
233	Leopoldina R.R. subs	20 000
175	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	70% %
20	,, Ferry	98 %
J	uly 3.	
39	Five per cent, apolices,	953 000
174	do	954 000
70	do	960 000
417	Banco Internacional b.o. 31st	270 000
50	do 2 series	60 500
100	Leopoldina R.R	180 000
121	do subs	20 000
600	do do	21 000
12	deb. do 200\$	190 000
200	" Sorocabana R R. 100\$	701/2 90
	MARKET REPORT.	

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1888. Exports.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—There has been business doing daily since our last report and it has more thom sufficed to meet receipts. Two Sundays and a holiday intervening have somewhat interfered with our supply and the average for the past eleven days is less than for the preceding nine days, lut collec must come in now, and this conviction, with a suspicion that the most urgent needs of consuming markets are about met, gives the market here a dull, and even weak, character for the time. Quotations have been slightly changed, but are considered rather nominal. Considerable disappointment has been expressed that June did not show a better record as to receipts, but a reference to our tables will show that the average during the mouth is considerably above that for the same mouth in former years. ame month in former years

Shipments since our last report of

37,629 bags for the United States
44.972 , Europe
— ,, Cape of Good Hope
8,198 ,, Elsewhere 41,972 ;; 8,198 ;; 90,799 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom use have been;

40,289 bags for the United States
49,375 bags for the United States 2,201 11 Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

193,118 bags.

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged to,427 bags er day, against 1,000 for the preceding nine days. The northly receipts for the past crop years are given in a table older. Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Vessels loading and to load.	
	bags.
New York Br str Vandyck	22,000
do Blg str Kepler	16,000
Baltimore Amer lug Glad Tidings	5,000
New Orleans Hig str Tycho Brahe	12,000
Hamburg Ger str Bahia	5,500
do " Tijuca	3,000
Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	4,000
do ,, Ville de Montevideo	2,000
do ,, Ville de Bahia	4,000
London Br str Tamar	1,000
Antwerp ,, Hevelius	1,500
do Ger str Frankfurt	2,000
Trieste Aust str Szechenyi	24,000
do " Jokai	-
Marseilles Fr str Savole	1,000
do Ital str Birmania	
	-1000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	Elsewhere.	,, Cape	,, Europe.	Shipments U. States	Receipts.	
		:	ba	3	3	33	bags	;	3	**	3	bags	
35 c	25%	6,350	6,950	3,000	117,000	3,272	12,889	1,970	:	4,790	6,129	11,783	June 23
:	:	:	1	:	123,000	;	:	;	:	;	;	6,009	June 24
35 c	25%	6,350	6,950	400	125,000	21,349	10,297	380	:	9.167	750	10,291	June 25
35 6	25 3[16	6,350	6,950	29,400	94,000	8,930	8,896	45	;	6,604	2,247	6,517	June 26 June 27
35 0	25 3[16	6,350	6,950	45,300	82,000	10,622	10,120	158	;	2,481	7,481	14.355	Јине 27
35 C	251/8	6,150	6,750	35,600	82,000	7,404	21,784	3.485	:	2,923	15,376	12,090	June 28
: ,	. 1	1	;	:	89,000	:	;	;	;	;	:	6,883	June 29
35 0	25 3[16	6,150	6,750	35,000	100,000	2,509	6,867	4 1 2	:	809	5,646	16,839	June 29 June 30
:	:	:	;	;	:	178,886	201,135	25,875	2,500	47,485	125,275	257.912	Totals since 1st June
:	:	;	;	:	;	1	2,003,663	204,281	45,100	435,879	1,320,403	1,915,459	Totals crop year.
:	:	;	1	;	106,000	:	:	3	;	;	;	6,350	July 3
40 0	25 3116	6,150	6,750	29,400	115,000	25,155	9,099	1,690	:	7,409	;	12,711	July 2
40 0	25%	6,150	6,750 le li es fi	32,600	112,000	12,764	10,847	58	;	10,789	:	10,867	July 3

of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom it use.

	July August September October November January January February March April May June	
3,839,053	1000 336 984 433 934 472 365 364 627 292 903 241 697 188 925 267 686 212 512	88
10,518	7 8 6 9 9 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	82
4,736,678	340 500 500 557 360 557 360 557 342 970 242 970 243 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970	1882-8
12,977	7 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	283
3,188,426	282 282 654 282 657 283 658 657 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	1883-84
8,712	11 1386 11 1386 11 1386 11 1386 11 1386 11 1386 10 1886 10 188	2 00
4,114,903	293 498 424 827 547 827 547 827 547 827 547 827 547 827 547 827 547 827 299 753 299 753 279 453 279 453 279 555 279 555 279 555	1884-83
11,274	12 3468 12 3468 12 3461 12 346	2 %
3,888,378	150 287 1795 153 1795 153 1795 153 1585 153 1585 153 1585 153 1585 153 1585 155 158 155 158 155 158 155 158 155 158 155 158 155 158 155 15	1885-86
10,653	11 348 12 344 15 45 14 608 14 608 10 14 8 10 14 8 10 19 9 10 9 10	98
3,500,059	286 000 416 284 366 284 366 284 519 448 379 703 261 34 207 492 207 492 207 492 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482 207 482	188
9,589	6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1886-87
1,915,459	1050 105936 1782766 138214 176250 165405 165405 165405 171260 171	1887-88
5,234	800 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7-88

Total clearance:	of	Coffee	from	Rio	for	crop-years.	
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DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	1,120 975	1,566 032	1,654 115
Rollimore	Bg 990	265 899	437 101
Hampton Roads f. o		"	
Sandy Hook f.o	1 . 1		
Richmond			
Charleston			0 203
Savannah	1 :: 1		9 252
Mobile	1		
New Orleans	115 128	191 973	310 439
Galveston	11 130		
Port Eads f. O	11 129		10-7
Total	1,337 222	2,065 802	2,468 408
Епкогв			
Channel f. o		48 508	21 393
Havre	53 481	153 98	
Antwerp	50 554	85 60g	
North of Europe & Baltic	135 335	347 737	
England	43 708	224 124	98 430
Bordeaux	2 136		
Lisbon t. o	22 008	43 804	
Gibraltar f.o		13 008	
Cibrallar I.o	107	13 008	
Portugat Mediterranean		263 642	
Mediterranean	127 134	203 040	357 000
Total	434 553	1,190 360	1,036 174
ELSKWHERB			
Canada		385	
Cape of Good Hope	45 100		61 88
River Plate & West Coast	69 696	63 720	53 798
Riu and coast			
Total	114 796	136 486	115 68
United States	1,337 222	2,065 802	2,468 405
Europe	434 553	1,100 360	
Elsewhere	114 796	136 486	
Totals	1,866 571	3,392 648	3,620 26

Total elegenness of Coffee from Rio for six months:

DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	656 593	698 885	723 855
Baltimore	63 066	118 922	198 055
Hampton Roads f.o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			2.2
Charleston			5 000
Savannah			5 652
Mobile			
New Orleans	48 294	61 626	114 488
Galveston	5 979	7 500	13 200
Port Ends f. o	3 9/9	7 300	
Port Eads I. O			
Total	773 932	886 933	1,060 250
Епиори.			
Channel t. o		31 418	17 493
layre	41 334	79 971	27 790
Antwert	24 733	27 143	13 691
North of Europe & Baltic	88 276	116 458	108 125
England	16 814	72 440	32 531
Bordeaux	1 217	6 803	5 863
isbon f. 0	8 000	16 000	**
Sibraltar Lo			
Portugal			1 287
Mediterranean	64 701	65 523	109 534
Total	244 875	415 756	316 314
ELSHWHERE			
Canada]	385	
lape of Good Hope	22 100	13 104	22 987
River Plate & West Coast	4: 436	32 560	26 836
Rio and coast			
Total	63 536	46 049	49 823
United States	773 932	886 933	1,060 250
Enrone	244 875	415 756	316 314
dsewhere	63 536	46 049	49 823
Totals	1.082 343	1,348 738	1,426 387

Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop ears, in hags of 60 kilos:

years, an and	A OF OO HELON			
	United States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total
1887-88	1,337,222	434,553	114,796	1,886,571
1886-87	2,065,802	1,190,360	136,486	3, 392, 648
1885-86	2,468,408	1,036,174	115,685	3,620,267
1884-85	2,681,436	1,286,832	155,723	4,123,991
1883-84	2,024,812	959,024	118,456	3,102,292
1882-83	2,608,677	1,679,422	140,570	4,428,669
1881-82	2,311,999	1,346,714	148,989	3,807,702

Imports.

There is very little to report since our last issue. Receipt of flour are moderate, and prices are somewhat lower; River Plate flour appears to be attracting increased attention from our consumers. There is nothing new in pine, except that Plate flour appears to be attracting increased attention from our consumers. There is nothing new in pine, except that sundry cargoes of Swedish are aftost for our port. Kerosene is dat; there have been no receipts, but there is a considerable quantity near-by. Lard also is weak under advices of large shipments. Cement is stronger and stocks are said to be much reduced. Receipts of Indian Corn have been very large, and buyers are holding off, but importers are firm in their pretensions. In other articles there is little change.

Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been:

Glad Ind	ings, from Baltimore:				
	Castilla	2,000	bils.		
	Mt. Vernon	1,250	13		
	Chesapeake	580	71		
	Codorns	500	11		
	Silver Spring	250	11		
	Crystal	250	D	4.830	bris.
Szecheny	, from Trieste:				
	sundry brands			1,475	29
Congo, fre	om River Plate:			1,000	
				1,000	17
Liban,	do:				
Bahia,	2,000 bags			1,000	"
	1,200 bags			боа	93
Tamar,	do:				
	40 bags			20	**
				8,925	brls.
Sales and	withdrawals for the sam	e time	are	about 1	1,000

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at 22,000 brls. American 500 ,, Trieste 1,500 ,, River Plate

ıt	ket is reported fairly	active at the follows
	Trieste,	14\$500—15\$500
	Richmond 1st	14 500-14 750
	do 2nd	13 000-13 500
	Baltimore 1st	14 750-15 250
	do 2nd	14 000-14 500
	Western & Int.	14 000—15 000 nominal
	River Plate	12 750-13 500
	New Zealand	nominal
	City Mills	12 500-15 500

Receipts in June were :

30,278 brls. American 1,475 , Trieste 5,175 , River Plate

5,575 n. River Plate
5,5,978 bris.
30,394 n. in Juse last year.

Pitol. Pine.—No receipts and the market is reported firm at 3,4500 per dox. Receipts in June were 03,170 feet, against 1,75,470 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine.—Receipts inil. On the spot some sales me making at oros per foot, and a sale to arrive is runnweil at about 66 rs. Receipts last month were 168,836 feet in June. 1887.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts last month, nor in the same month last year, and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts in June, 1887, were 1,413 doz. against all this year. There are linee, or more cargoes nearby, but on sales have transgired.

Keposenie.—No receipts since our last, but, as the arrivals are likely to be considerable shortly, the market is reported flat. Brokers quote at 65600 per case. Receipts last month were 38,800 cases, against 7,300 cases in June last year.

Lard. "There have been no receipts, but the quantity shipped, or shipping, has influenced the market. We may quote at 3700-8018, as to quantity. Receipts in June were 7.178 keps, against 3,702 packages in the same month, 1887. COMI.—Only arrival is the Dictator with 814 tons from Cardiff to a company. June receipts were 17,819 tons, all British, against 29,542 tons last year.

Centrent.—The Avanti brought 4,735 but. from London, which have been sold. The market is very firm and tending upwards, but brokers continue quotations of 85000—8500 for British, 3800—\$600 for German, and 75000—7\$600 for French.

Receipts last month were:

Receipts last month were:
2,000 brls. German
33 ., French
7 ., British

against 1,617 , , jan June last year.

Rice — Recepts are 1,100 bags via Europe, and brokers quite from dealers at \$\$\frac{8}{2}\$\$ co. -8\$\$ fcc. per bag. In June recepts were 4,290 bags, against 1,164 bags for the same month last year.

month last year.

Hossin,— The Glad Tidings brought 325 brls. from Baltimore. Quotations are unchanged at 68000—115000 per brl. as to quality and weight. Last month our receipts were 1,550 brls. against 655 brls. in June, 1897.

Turpentline— Receipts nil and we may quote at 460—500 is, per kilo. In last June we received 1,141 cases, against 790 cases for the same month last year.

Bran.—Receipts from the River Plate are 1,544 bags. Our local mill is largely supplying consumption, and River Plate bran cannot be quoted over 28500—28600 per bag. Receipts last month were 6,550 bugs, against 1,074 bags for June last year.

Hay - Receipts have been insignificant, and brokers still quote at 75-80 rs. per kilo. Our receipts in June were 91 bales of foreign, against 12,247 bales in the same month last

year.

Indian Corn. – Receipts since our last have been 3,000 bags per Congo. 7,855 per Galileo, 490 per Aconcagua, 2,301 per Lilian, 4,833 per Tamar and 3,030 per Inhin, all from the River Plate Buyers in view of this supply are endeavouring to force a dection, but holders are so far resisting. We may quate River Plate maize at \$55,000-\$500 per bag, and native, Penedo, at \$500-\$500. Last month receipts of toreign were 20,025 bags, against 7,508 bags in June, 1887.

in June, 1887.

Codfish.—The only receipts are 750 cases Norwegian and το tubs Canadian. The stock in dealers' hands is small, and both tubs and cases are quoted at about 25,000, at retail. June receipts were (1,50 cases Norwegian, against 1,333 packages of all kinds for the same month last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

CATHARINA—Br bg E. L. Margaret; 216 tons; liams; 6 ds; sundries to order.

7UNE 27. MARSHILLES—Br bk Bertie: 470 tons; Daniel; 62 ds; in distress, bound for Buenos Aires,

JUNE 28. BALTIMORE—Amer ship McNear; 1245 tons; Dickenson; 60 ds; in distress, bound for San Francisco.

—Amer ship Syren; 822 tons; Merriman; 75 ds; in distress, bound for San Francisco.

TUNE 20.

CAID—Span by Isiden; 185 tons; Tahegas; 54 ds; salt to Soura Irmão & Co. Burnos Aires—Ital ble Catterina M.; 886 tons; Bonsig-nore; 20 ds; in distress. JULY 2

TULY 2.

BATTHORR via PRENAMBUCO—Amer Ing Glad Tidlings; 626 tons; Roberts: 67 ds; smulries to Levering & Co.

LONDON—Nor bk Avanti; 589 tons; Boje; 62 ds; smudries to Mansell & Carré

CARDIFF—Nor bk Dictator; 552 tons; Beraldsen; 55 ds; call to Messageries Maritimes.

MACAO—Nor bk Honor; 350 tons; Ugland; 22 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23.

CAPE Town-Br lug Earnest; 163 tons; Heide; coffee CATE TOWN—In lag Barnest, 103 tons, Fielde, Contect.

BALTIMORE - Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Kiehne; ballast.

St. Thomas –Nor bg Hardi; 283 tons; Nielsen; do.

BARBADOS – Br bk Etta Stewart; 800 tons; Maynes; do.

S. FRANCISCO-Br ship Elmshurst; 1712 tons; Mackenzie:

Same cargo.

BARBADOS—Br bk Sarah; 1141 tons; Dagwell; ballast.

MACAO—Swed bg Martinus; 131 tons; Nielsen; do.

JUNE 25.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons: Johnson;

JUNE 26. VALPARAIZO-Br bk Birdston; 700 tons; Galloway; ballast. JUNE 27.

BAHIA via IMBETHA—Br lug H. W. Palmer; 491 tons; Boyd; sundries. JUNE 28.

SAVANNAH-Nor bg Emma; 305 tons: Olsen; ballast. Chara'-Br bg E. L. Margaret; 216 tons; Williams; sar

MACAO-Swed lug Brage; 282 tons; Stromborn; ballast.

Antonina-Br bk Mary Blunded; 822 tons; Williams; do.

JULY 1.

"MORE—Amer bk Serene; 549 tons; Smith; coftee.

YULY 3.

Macao-Br lug Osburgha; 351 tons; Cook; ballast

— Ital bk Cetterina M., in balast, trom Buenos Aires, arrived here on the 30h tht. Incling.

— Br bk Rectic, 60 ds from Marseilles for Buenos Aires, put in here on the 25th ult. with cargo, cement, shifted.

— Amer ships McMon and System, both from Boltimore with cools for San Francisco, put in here on the 38th ult. leaking.

Recent tell.

leaking.

—Record telegrams received here advise the loss of four or five vessels bound from Macko, Rio Grande do Norte, for our port with salt.

—Bray str. Ladarsio, of the Nacional de Navegação (southen ports) company, arrived here trom Stettin on the oyad talt. The stemen put into Victoria with damaged machinery and the same company, arrived here trom Stettin on the oyad talt. The stemen put into Victoria with damaged machinery and the same company.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

ballast
do
do
do
do
da

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The lack suitable vessels has very much restricted bus-iness and the only charters reported are: Nor lug Helma, salt hides, to Channel f.o., 2st and Br lug Osbirrgha, salt, from Macao to Ro, 300—380 rs. Freights—steamer:

Preignis-steamer:		
New York	40-450	per ba
New Orleans		do
London	305	per to
Liverpool		do
Antwerp	25-305	do
Hamburg	255	do
Havre	25 f	es do
Bordeaux	25 f	cs do
Marseilles	25 f	cs do
Trieste	30%	do
Senon	25 f	cs do
United States, North	12 617 6	per to
do South nomina	155208	do
Channel f. o	6d-30s	do

Lisbon f. o.	27s 6d-30s	do
VESSELS AFLOAT & LC	DADING FOR	R10.
America	Operto	23 May
Adonis	Marseilles Rosario	::-
Autagonist Arvilla Allida	Swansea	
Arvilla	Sunderland Cardiff	5 May 7 May
A 2000	Newport	22 May
Aristos	Fernandina Greenock	o May
Astracana	Cardift	9 May 8 May
Alf	Newport Cardiff	25 Apr.
Alumbagh Aurora Auriga	Glasgow Cardifi	15 May
Africa	Oporto	17 May
Adelaide	Richmond Rosario	21 May
Brodrene	Brunswick	
Bondevenuen Bessie Markham	London Brunswick	
Dul Januarian	Cardiff	
Caledonia	Belfast Penarth	29 May 28 May
	Cardift	
Craydon	Newcastle Fleetwood	ı June 26 May
Cavalliere Ivannessivich	Cardiff	**
Crusader	Cardiff Brunswick	4 June
Choice	Cardiff Cardiff	10 Мау
Cavour,	Liverpool	
Cavalier Dronning Sophie Dronning Louise.	Cardiff London	22 May 30 Apr. 17 May
E. T. G	Cardiff	17 May
Earl Burgess. Frankfurt.	Cardiff Newcastle	
Fa/ka	Antwerp Marseilles	7 May 8 May
Folkefesten Flora	Newport	8 May
F. H. Lolling Felix	Liverpool Cardiff	**
Guldregen	Newport	7 May 7 May
Gaspare	Gibraltar Cardiff	7 May
H, B, Cann Hermann Lehmkuhl Hermann	Newport Newcastle	22 May
Hermes	Newcastle	
Helene Hermod	Hamburg Hamburg	20 May
18abet	Oporto	24 May
Inga Isfareren	Cardiff Glasgow	I June 3 May
	Shields	26 Apr.
Irine Jarksherg Johann Ludwig Jessie & Emily J. L. Pendergast. José Olaverri Kommandor Svend Foyn Lydio Schafild	Liverpool Cardiff	
Jessie & Emily	Gravesend Rosario	22 May
José Olaverri	Rosario	
	Cardiff Cardiff	9 May
	Cardiff Cardiff	
Lyngoer Lizzie Burrill Maria Angelina Mathilda C. Smith	Cardiff	21 Apr
Mathilda C. Smith	Oporto Liverpool	
	Cardiff	
Maresca	Marseilles Cardift	n May
Medelpad Magne	Greenock Newcastle	31 May 20 May
mariella	Marseilles	· :.
Mathilde	Hamburg New York	21 May
Maria Louisa Minnie G. Whitney Nancy Pendieton	Newport	
	Cardiff Cardiff	
Nossa Signora della Salute	Newcastle Hamburg	23 Apr.
	Newcastle	7 May 5 May
Oscar Prince Henry Prince Amadeo	Newcastle Cardiff	18 May 18 May
Prince Amades	Cardift	27 May
Petrarch	Newport Antwerp	27 May
Premier	Cardift Dunkirk	21 May
		- may

Rhyno								
Risser Liverpool 25 Apr. Rossile Lawrpool 14 May Rossile Cardin		78,900\$000		DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	LUR LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Newcastle Schiller	2.158.400 000 1.0	97,200 000 Ap		Jan July do		1,000 0		953\$000 954\$000
Newton Newcaste 31 May Stilliester Bristol Stilliester Bristol Stilliester New York 7 May Stignt Stignt Studiestand Stignt Liverpool String England at St. Michael's State Stignt S	40,000,000 000 10,8	38,500 000 Gold 72,500 000 Prov	Lean of 18 lo 187 ince of Ric	368 Apr., Oct	4 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	1,000 0 1,000 0 200—5	00 1,112 000	100 %
St. Audrew Newport	1,2			TIV DOTHECARY MOTER		100\$0	00 08 90	71 00-24 00
Thora	3,6	73,079 000 38,500 000 59,200 000 Predi	do gold do de S	June, Dec. Jun	5 % 6 % 6 % 6	£ 11,1	58 95\$500 00 86 %	71 % -74 % 90\$000-92\$000 67 1/4 %
Vouguard Grangemouth 25 Apr. Zarita Newport 3 June DEBENTURES AND SHARES								
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHEREFROM CONSIGNED TO	CAPITAL SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE PURD	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
Liverpool* 28d Norton, M'w & C	500,000\$ 2,500	All 200\$	All	Auxiliar	22,949\$138	200\$000	9\$000 Jan. 1888	
23 V. de Pelli d Pl Madeira and do	13,000,000 165,000 10,000,000 50,000 2,000,000 10,000	All 200 All 200 All 200 45,000 200	All All 100 All	Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do de S. Paulo. Commercio.	7,112,937 952 1,926,075 516 5,815 390 1,085,000 000	250 000 243 000 75 000 226 000	9 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 9 000 Jan. 1888	245\$000—249\$000
24 Chatham Br 24 V.de S.Nicolas Fr. Santos 16h Syschemia Aust Finner 28d	20,000,000 100,000 5,000,000 100,000	15,000 — 12,500 200 All 50	60 80 50	do 4 series. Credito Real do Brazil	103,366 267	67 500 65 000 58 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 2 750 Jan. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888	62 000
25 Valparaiso Gr. Santos i6h do South'ton* 20d Royal Mail Finance Amer Santos i8h Wilson Sons & C	£ 1,000,000 50,000 50,000 30,000	All 200 All 200 All 200 All 200	L to All All	Commercio. do 4 series do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil. Del credo de S. Paulo. English Bark, Limited Industrial e Mercanti. Internacional series	60,000 000 £ 140,000 960,000 000 160,000 000	204 000 120 000 185 000	8 000 Jan. 1888 6 s May 1888 7 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	264 000
28 Graf Bismark Gr 29 Tijuca Gr 20 La France Fr 29 Congo Fr River Plate 4d Me s. Maritimes	20,000,000 50,000 50,000 62,500 5,000	All 200 All 200 All 200	40 All All	Internacional do 2 series London and Braziliau, Limited. Mercantil de Santos.	£ 325,000 500,000 000	270 000 00 500	2 000 Jan. 1888 8 s Apr. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888	60 500- 62 000
29 Galileo Big 30 Aconcagua Br July 1 Stamboul Fr Genoa* 20d Pradez & Fils	4,000,000 20,000 10,000,000 50,000 1,000,000 5,000	All 200 All 200	All	Predial Rural e Hypothecario Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	740,000 000 2,505,045 620 661 539	60 000 285 000 100 000	6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1888 1 200 Jan. 1888	286 500
Tamar Br River Plate 3d Royal Mail Szechenyi Aust Santos 20h E. Johnston & C	1,000,000 5,000 12,000,000 60,000 6,000,000	All 200	40 20 200	União de Credito	91,868 850	55 000	3 500 Apr. 1888	30 000=
3 V. Florio Ital 3 Bahia Gr Rosario* 22d 3 Rosario* 22d E. Johnston & C.	1,300,000	20,000 200	An	Bragantina do	14,642 300	175 000 130 000 170 000	8 ° Nov. 1887 21/2 ° Nov. 1886 61/4 ° May 1868	=
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	1,500,000 8,000 1,500,000 7,500 1,500,000	All 200 All 200 All 200	All All	Espirito Sauto e Caravellas, and Navigation Juiz de Féra to Piat do debeatures. Leonofilios with subs	9.777 149	145 000	4 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 6½ % Jan. 1888 4 000 Jan. 1888	178 000 - 180 000
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	15,279,800	All 200 All 200 — 200	-2	Leopoldina with subs do x subs do subsidiaries do debentures	412,437 472	21 000 21 000 100 000	616 "/o Apr. 1888	125 000-140 000 20 000- 21 000 185 000-190 000
Jun. 23 Buenos Aires Gr Sautos Sundries 24 Lafayette Fr River Plate Tow-hoat 25 Gaustio Ital	\$,000,000 40,000 3,882,750	31,081 £ 50 200 250 200	An -	do subsularies do debentures do do Macahé e Campos do do do Norte debentures Ossterle Minas	122,000 000	85 000 96 % 200 000	6 % Apr. 1888 4 000 Jan. 1887 6 ½ % Jau. 1888 8 % July 1887	
24 San Martin Fr Buenos Aires do	4,970,000 24,850 4,339,400 6,500,000 32,500	All 200 200 12,500 200		do dabauturas	1	100 000 172 000 199 000	6 000 Feb. 1888 7"n May 1888 7 000 Jan 1883	~ 200 000
25 V.de S.Nicolas Fr 25 Canning Br 26 Bourgogne Fr 26 Bourgogne Fr 27 Marseilles do	1,910,000	- 100	=	Principe do Grão Pará do subsidiary do debentures do do S. Izabel do Rio Preto,	=	95 0/a	6½ 0/0 July 1888 7 0/0 Apr. 1888	-95 %
26 Archimedes Br 26 Estre la Br 26 V. de Pern'o Fr 27 Valparaiso Gr Hamburg* do	3,800,000 19,000 1,600,000	7,387 200 200 - £ 50 200	A11	S. Izabel do Rio Preto, do debentures do do Santo Autonio de Padnadebent'es		188 nan 190 nan 490 nan 200 nan	7 000 May 1884 7 % Feb. 1888 6 % July 1888 3½ % July 1888	
27 Szechenyi Aust Santos do 29 Frent Br 20 La France Fr 20 La France Fr	1,071,000	- 200	A11	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		187 000 195 000 25 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	25 000
30 Congo Fr 30 Aconcagua Br 30 Finance Amer New York* do	3,000,000 15,000 12,000,000 60,000	All 200	_A11	do with stabisticary. Sapucaby. Sorocabana with subs. do subsidiaries. do debentures.		100 000 20 000	6"/a Mar. 1888	701/4 00-701/4 %
July 1 Galileo Ilig Antwerp* do 1 Humboldt Br New York Coffee Stembaul Fr River Plate Simulies	6,679,800 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	- £ 50 5,333 £ 50	All	União Valenciana	38,815 749	7032 0/0 480 000 80 000	6% % Feb. 1888	=
2 Tijuca Gr Santos do 3 Liban Fr Genoa* do	5,400,000\$ 27,000 448,230 — 823,700 —	AII 200 500	_	Carris Urbanos. do debentures. do do	90,230 220	240 000 470 000 104 00	5 000 Apr. 1888 6 % July 1888 7 % July 1888	
Calling at intermediate ports.	300,000 \$0,000 500,000 1,500 500,000 2,500	All 200 All 200 All 200	All	do debentures do do Lardin Botanico Larangeiras tranway and tunnel. Nitherohy. do debentures		138 000 	3 500 Apr. 1888 8 % July 1888 5 000 July 1887	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 4th, 1888.	455,400 1,200,000 317,000 1,000,000 40,000	All 200 All 200	All	Pernambuco do debentures S. Christovso. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.	. 78,642 088 449,663 428	92 000 91 ⁰ / ₀ 270 000	5 000 July 1887 7 % Apr. 1888 15 000 July 1888 8 % July 1888	- 92 000
NAME Z WHERE CONSIGNER NAME Z F FROM Z Z C F FROM NAME	2,500,000 12,500	All 200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Amazon Steam Navigation.	. 24,902 750	195 000 208 000	4 000 Apr. 1888 8 s o d June 1888	
American	£ 625,000 5,000,000\$ 25,000 1,377,300 4,000,000 20,000	All 200 All 200	_ AII	Ferry debentures	1,850,299 778	268 000 98 °10 217 500	10 000 Jan. 1888 8 % May 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	\equiv
sp Fawn 1015 May 14 New York. Monteiro, H. & C bk New Light. 450 Jun. 5 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & C	800,000 4,000	2,500 200	All	do 2nd series	64,183 960	40 000	4 000 July 1887 8½ % July 1888	
bk New Light. 450 Juli- bk Amy G. Reed 566 15 Baltimere. Levering & C Monteiro, H. & C Monteiro, H. & C Sp McNear, 1245 8 Baltimere. Levering & C In distress	4,000,000 20,000	10,000 200 All 1,000	20	do debentures	51,911 900	20 000 495 000	2 000 July 1887 27 000 July 1888	=
sp Syren	2,000,000 20,000 2,000,000 10,000 4,000,000 20,000	All 100 All 200 10,000 200	10 20 20	Atalaia Bouauça Confiança	3,915 720	19 000 19 000 45 000 192 000	1 000 Jan. 1888 1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	211 000
British sp Kambira 1952 May 6 Cardifl Norton, M'w & 6 sp Riversdale 1453 3c Glasgow. In discrete	8,000,000 8,000	All 1,000 All 1,000 All 200 1,000 1,000	100	Fidelidade Garantia Geral Integridade	190,758 008 16,616 502 334,000 000	45 000	6 000 July 1888 3 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	46 000
19	1,000,000	10,000 200 12,500 200	10 20 50	Nova Permanente Previdente	15,445 329 210,000 000	12 000 15 000 60 000	1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1887 5 000 Jan. 1888 10 0 Jan. 1888	
	500,000 5,000	All 200 All 100 All 100	10	Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Varegistas. Vigitancia CENTRAL SUGAR FACTURIES	3,230 588	18 000 24 000 10 000	10 % lan. 1888 20 % luly 1888 10 % July 1888	11 000
lug M. Perceval. sp Hawksbury 1120 22 (Cardiff Wilson Sons & 6 470 27 Marseilles. In distress	500,000	- 200 - 100	-	Aracaty debentures. Bracuty debentures. Lorena debentures. Piracicaba debentures.		85 %	7 % Mar. 1888 Apr. 1888	
bg Wilhelmine 318 May 14 Paysandú In distress bk Kersbergen 385 31 Cardiff In distress	250,000 247,500 784,000	- 200 - 100 - 200 - 200	2 -	Porto Real debentures. Pureza debentures. Ouissamā debentures	=	200 000	8 % o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	=
German bg Themis 200 May 8 Liverpool. P.S. Nicolson & bg Hedwig 288 Jun. 16 Paranaguá, J. G. R. Avellar lag H. Bremer. 331 19 Bordeaux. In distress 131 19 Bordeaux.	C 800,000 4,000	All 200	· -^'	do debentares	1,415 204	180 000	4 000 -	=
DR OSCAF, 735		All F 500	ο Λ1	Societé du Gas		270 000 	8 70 =	=
Italian bk S. Michele 407 May 19 Marseilles Karl Valais & C lag Nostra Zia - 807 May 19 Marseilles In distress bg Im. Contziane bk Catterina M 886 39 lls. Aries In order n discress			. =	do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILLS		85 °/o	3 °/o Jan. 1888	
Norwegian Vanada Ta arder	2,400,000\$ 12,000 3,000,000 435,000	All 20 All 20 All 20	o Al	Alliança. Brazil Industrial	18,062 300	195 000	9 000 Jan. 1888 8 0 Jan. 1888 12 000 Jan. 1888	
bk Guldbringa. bos 17 Antwarp.	784,000	All 20	o Al	do debentures		178 000	7½ % Apr. 1888 Feb. 1888	190 000—
bk Fortuna 440 8 Macáo To order	400,000 C 153,600 C 1,000,000 5,000		o A1	Páo Grande do debentures	67,499 057	206 000	10 000 July 1887 — Apr. 1888 14 000 July 1887 7 "lo Apr. 1888	=
bk Alpha 476 sp Pr. Regent 1332 to Newport - D. Pedro II R. P. P. Regent 1332 to Newport - D. Pedro II R.	R 450,000 2,250 R 600,000 3,000	All 20	O A	I S. Lazaro	24,287 637	210 000 226 000 100 0	7 500 Apr. 1888 - Aug. 188 7 "/a Apr 1888	
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bk Hunor 55? 2 Macáu To order	580,000 	- All & 5	50 — 50 — A	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	48,814 730	205 500 480 000 190 000	8 ° 0 Apr. 1883 7½ ° 1 Apr. 1883 11 000 Ian. 1883	-495 000
bg Marinhas II. 238 Ian. 24 Aracajú. A. M. Marinha bk Tentativa. 233 Mar. 7 Aracajú. A. M. Marinha	S 10,000,000 50,000	All 20	00 A	Il Commercio e Lavoura	00,000 000	95 000 192 000	3 aug Jan. 1888 9 % Jan. 1888	=
bk Zulmira 866 Jun. 8 Brunswick. W.Guimarães 8	C 1,000,000 1,614	All 20	50 A	Gloria market	205,800 00	50 000	8 000 July 188	8 ===
bg Isidra 185 Jun. 30 Cadiz Souza Irinao C	1,926,000 9,720 2,000,000 10,000 602,700 —	All 20	on A	II Serviços Maritmos. II União Telephonica	6,310 96		5 000 May 188	
lug Axel	100,000 -	- -	- -	Victoria [rice mill]	—	1		

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